

Two specimens from the above locality, measuring 16 millims. long, 13 broad, and 7 high.

There are two other specimens of *Patella* in the collection, belonging to distinct species—the one from Nemero, East Yesso, and the other from Endermo—but in such a condition as to defy identification.

97. *Chiton (Lepidopleurus) Albrechti*, Schrenck, Reisen im Amurlande, p. 283, pl. xiii. f. 7-17.

Lepidopleurus graniflosus, Carpenter, MS. in Coll. Cuming.

Hab. Endermo Harbour.

The two fine Chitons, which may possibly be a very large variety of this species, are about 65 millims. long, and the central valves 28 broad. They appear to differ somewhat in the lirations on the lateral areas not being granulated, and all the valves being distantly concentrically sulcated.

98. *Cryptochiton Stelleri*, Middendorff, Bull. Acad. St. Pétersb. vol. vi. p. 116; Malacozool. Rossica, p. 93, pl. i. figs. 1, 2.

Chiton amiculatus, Sowerby. *C. sitkensis*, Reeve. *C. chlamys*, Reeve.

Hab. Endermo Harbour, south of Jesso.

There is a handsome specimen of this species from the above locality. It is of small size, about 3 inches in length; and the dorsal surface is completely clothed with the closely packed stars of spicules, which are mostly of a bright rust-red colour, but here and there are small patches of a greenish tint.

XIII.—*Descriptions of three additional Species of Crustacea from Kerguelen's Land and Crozet Island, with Remarks upon the Genus Paramœra.* By EDWARD J. MIERS, Zoological Department, British Museum.

THE following species of Crustacea from Kerguelen's Land and Crozet Island, in the collection of the British Museum, appear to be undescribed. The examination of a larger series of specimens enables me to correct an error into which I had fallen with regard to the genus *Paramœra* (see 'Annals' for July, p. 75).

Æga semicarinata, n. sp.

Elongate ovate, moderately convex, punctate, except upon the anterior half of each of the segments of the pereion; the

punctures become larger and more numerous upon the segments of the pleon, especially upon the last segment. Eyes large, placed laterally. Each of the seven segments of the pereion with a faint impressed transverse line crossing it at about the middle; the sixth segment the largest. Coxæ somewhat acute and produced posteriorly, and marked with two oblique raised lines. Pleon composed of six segments, of which five are very short and subequal; the sixth and last about three fourths as long as broad at the base, with the sides converging posteriorly, truncate and slightly emarginate at the extremity, with a somewhat obscure, smooth, central longitudinal carina, which terminates before reaching the posterior margin, and a slight depression on either side of it near the base of the segment. Rami of the lateral appendages ciliate, not reaching to the extremity of the segment, subequal; the outer suboval and rounded at the extremity, the inner triangular, with the extremity broad and truncate.

Length of largest specimen $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Kerguelen's Land (*coll. Brit. Mus.*).

This species resembles *Æga serripes*, M.-Edw., from the South Seas, in its truncate caudal segment, but differs in having the posterior margin of the thighs entire, and in the caudal appendages being shorter than the segment and not reaching to its posterior margin.

Serolis septemcarinata, n. sp.

Serolis quadricarinata, White, List Crust. Brit. Mus. p. 106, sine descr. (1847).

Depressed and rugose, especially towards the lateral margins of the segments. Segments of the pereion acute at the posterior angle; the fifth and sixth segments and the penultimate segment of the pleon produced backward, so that the extremity of the penultimate segment projects considerably beyond the base of the terminal segment of the pleon. Terminal segment of the pleon narrowed posteriorly, with the sides slightly concave, with a shallow emargination at its extremity, and with three straight longitudinal carinæ on either side of the central carina, the two inner of which are somewhat thickened posteriorly and terminate before reaching the margin of the segment. Rami of the lateral appendages of the pleon short, subacute at the extremity, the inner rather larger than the outer.

Length of largest specimen $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Crozet Island (*Lieut. A. Smith, R.N., Brit. Mus.*).

The two inner of the lateral ridges on the last segment, on each side of the central carina, are more prominent than the

rest, on which account probably White named this species *S. quadricarinata*.

Atylus australis.

Paramœra australis, Miers, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, xvi. p. 75 (July 1875).

In the 'Annals' for July I established for this species a new genus, *Paramœra*, allied to *Melita* in having the inner branch of the caudal appendages short or rudimentary, but differing from it in the absence of a secondary appendage to the superior antennæ. The examination of a series of younger specimens has shown that the rami of the caudal appendages are in reality equally developed; but the inner ramus of the last pair, being very loosely articulated with the base, is frequently detached; this is the case with the two adult specimens in the collection brought home by the Rev. A. E. Eaton.

The species must now be referred to the genus *Atylus*, and is most nearly allied to *Atylus fissicauda* from Valparaiso (*Iphimedia fissicauda*, Dana, U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust. p. 929, pl. lxiii. fig. 4). It resembles that species in having reniform eyes and each lobe of the telson emarginate; but differs as follows: the telson is much longer, each lobe is somewhat narrowed to the apex, with the emargination very small and placed a little laterally; the gnathopoda are subequal; the fourth segment of the pleon is somewhat produced backward over the fifth, with the posterior margin straight; and the infero-posterior angles of all the segments of the pleon are rounded, not acute as in *Atylus fissicauda*.

The name *Paramœra* must still be retained for Dana's *Melita tenuicornis*, from New Zealand, unless it should prove that this species is also mutilated in the way above described.

Melita Fresnelii (Audouin) is probably incorrectly figured with exappendiculate superior antennæ.

Nymphon brevicaudatum, n. sp.

First (mandibular) pair of palpiform appendages well developed, three-jointed, terminating in slender chelæ. The seventh (first tarsal) and eighth (second tarsal) joints of the legs straight, subequal, very slender. Abdomen terminating posteriorly in a short process.

Length of body $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Kerguelen's Land (*Admiralty*, Brit. Mus.).

This species resembles *Nymphon stylicherum*, described in

my former paper, in all particulars except the foregoing. The specimens are nearly all females with ova, and are of much larger size than the two specimens of *N. styligerum*.

XIV.—Description of a new Species of *Solenella* from South Patagonia. By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S.

THE following species was collected by Dr. Robert O. Cunningham, the naturalist, during the cruise of H.M.S. 'Nassau,' under the command of Captain R. C. Mayne, R.N., who was sent to survey the Straits of Magellan in 1866. He dredged it at the Otter Islands, which are situated in a channel which branches northward from the Straits to the west of King William IV.'s Land and east of Queen Adelaide's archipelago. In his book entitled the 'Natural History of the Straits of Magellan,' p. 448, this species is mentioned as a *Yoldia*; but this no doubt arose from the circumstance that the specimens were only cursorily examined, for of course the presence of the external ligament at once distinguishes them from that genus. All the specimens, collected and excellently preserved by Dr. Cunningham, have been presented to the British Museum by the Admiralty.

Solenella magellanica, sp. nov.

Testa subelliptica, postice acuminata, mediocriter ventricosa, leviter inæquilateralis, epidermide politissima, flavicante seu olivaceo-flava amicta, intus alba, porcellana, incrementi lineis concentricis parum rugosis et striis ab umbonibus radiantibus tenuibus antice (interdum utrinque) sculpta; margo dorsalis utrinque declivis, antice curvatus, postice prope umbones aliquanto excavatus, deinde rectiusculus; ventralis fere regulariter, sed parum, arcuatus; latus anticum brevius subacuminate rotundatum, posticum subbrevisiter rostratum, superne leviter excavatum; ligamentum olivaceo-nigrum, subelongatum; dentes antici 10, postici circiter 25; pallii impressio lata profunda.

Diam. longit. 19 mill., diam. transversa 35, crass. 11.

In one very old and much thickened specimen the epidermis is of an olive colour, but in all the others it is yellowish. From the umbones to the end of the acuminate end there runs a faint keel, at a little distance from the dorsal margin, and between it and the margin the valves are slightly excavated. The epidermis, as is usual in species of *Solenella*, is reflexed slightly within the shell. The interior displays no trace of iridescence, but is thickened with a white porcellaneous deposit; and it is curious that the two most adult specimens